

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 13th July, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 8th July, is glad to say

Circulation,
600 copies.

Lord Dufferin.

that all fear of the immediate retirement of Lord Dufferin, owing to the elevation of Lord Randolph Churchill to the India Office, has been removed by the statement of the Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, and that the public mind has been reassured. India is not at present in a position to part with a Viceroy who has saved her and England from a great war. His resignation was sure to have an evil effect on the friendly feeling of the Amír towards the British Government, inasmuch as His Highness has great confidence in him. Another danger to be apprehended from his departure was that Lord Lytton might have been again sent out as Viceroy by Lord Salisbury.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th July, says that it

Circulation,
500 copies.

Expulsion of Barakzai
Sardars from Pesháwar.

is believed that, at the instance of the Amír, the Commissioner of Pesháwar has lately ordered the Barakzai Sardars there to migrate to a more central place in this country. The Sardars are reported

to be averse to migration and even to be ready to give up their pensions if they are allowed to remain at Pesháwar. The expulsion of such a loyal class of people from their houses merely to please the Amír is unjustifiable. If His Highness apprehends any danger from them, the Commissioner should obtain assurances from them on this point. If they are forced to migrate, they may secretly escape to some of the neighbouring hills and become a cause of anxiety.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 10th July, referring to the Newspaper Copyright Bill, remarks that the Bill prohibits the republication of a telegram by one newspaper from another until 24 hours have elapsed since its first appearance. Such a law is quite superfluous, and obtains at present only in Melbourne in Australia. When no necessity has been felt for it even in England and America, where journalism has been brought to perfection, it can hardly be required in this country, where journalism is yet, so to speak, in its infancy. It is a mistake to suppose that private enterprise in journalism suffers from the want of such protection. There are only three newspapers, namely, the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India*, and the *Englishman*, which compete with each other in publishing telegrams from their correspondents. As for the other dailies, they have all made their arrangements with Reuter's agents for the supply of telegrams, and, as it is, do not benefit by the special telegrams which appear in the three publications mentioned above. The *Calcutta Statesman* is the only journal which issues in the afternoon, and which is consequently able to utilize the telegrams of the morning papers. True, native papers copy telegrams from Anglo-Indian dailies, but the latter suffer no loss from this. Surely, it will be the height of unwisdom to pass such an objectionable measure, simply in order to protect the morning papers against the *Statesman*. Moreover, it should be remembered that the

measure will by no means tend to increase the circulation of Anglo-Indian dailies, because the patronage of a newspaper by the public does not depend so much on the publication of latest telegrams as on the principles on which it is conducted. Suppose the *Indian Mirror* ceases to reprint telegrams from Anglo-Indian papers. Will this tend to reduce the number of its subscribers? Certainly not. It is only in times of great political crises that latest telegrams are in demand. Hence it will be seen that the Copyright Bill will not benefit Anglo-Indian newspapers in general nor will it inflict any loss on native publications. But, no doubt, the public suffer from it. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ilbert will not sacrifice the public convenience to the interests of Reuter and the three Anglo-Indian newspapers mentioned above—one of which, viz., the *Englishman*, is itself opposed to the measure.

The same paper says that it appears from the latest mail news that Mr. Slagg was to make a motion in the House of Commons for an inquiry into the state of the India Office on the night preceding that on which the late Liberal Government suffered a defeated over the Revenue Bill, and that Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Bright were to support the motion. But the change of Ministry prevented the motion, and thus a golden opportunity for putting that disgraceful institution, the India Office, in order was lost. Mr. Slagg is still inclined to introduce his motion, but Parliament is not now likely to take much interest in Indian affairs, owing to the frontier question having receded to the background.

The same paper regrets to say that the treatment which natives, who put themselves to the trouble and expense of going to England to complete their education there, receive at the hands of Government on their return

Mr. Slagg's motion for an inquiry into the Government of India.

Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

home, is very unsatisfactory. Look at the case of Mr. Siráju-l-din, Barrister-at-law. Maulvi Muhammad Husain is another case in point. Mr. Ozanne, C.S., who passed only in four subjects at the Agricultural College in England and obtained a second class certificate, has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Bombay, while in the North-Western Provinces Maulvi Muhammad Husain, who passed in thirteen subjects and stood first at the final examination, has been made only an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the last grade on Rs. 250 a month! The *Hindustání* shares the surprise and regret of the *Ázád* newspaper at the maintenance of such an invidious distinction of race by Government, and inquires whether the Talukdárs in Oudh could not usefully avail themselves of the services of the Maulvi.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 7th July, referring to the letter contributed by an Anglo-Indian to the *Lahore Tribune*, in answer to the observation of the *Pioneer*, that if Alikhanoff is an officer in the Russian Army, Mr. Saiyid Mahmúd is a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, highly praises the Anglo-Indian for his impartiality, and remarks that natives are entitled to a fair share in the administration of their country. But it is to be regretted that the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers of that class, far from urging a redress of the just grievances of the people, only add insult to injury. The newspapers in question desire that the loaves and fishes of Government should be monopolized by their own countrymen, and utterly ignore the claims of the children of the soil. This policy is a mischievous one and is not calculated to increase the popularity of British rule. It would seem that the Civil and Military Departments in Russia are not quite separate and that Military Officers there also hold Civil offices. According to the statement of a correspondent of the *Times of India*, the Russian Government admits all classes of its subjects to its service in Central Asia, without distinction of creed or colour.

The Government of India should also throw open the Military service to natives. If European troops cannot be placed under native officers, there could be no difficulty in appointing native officers to the command of native regiments.

The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 7th July, argues that the Court of a Subordinate Judge is much needed at Fatehpur.

Need for the establishment of the Court of a Subordinate Judge at Fatehpur.

At present, suitors have to go to Cawnpore, to their considerable inconvenience and expense. On an average, a suitor has to go to Cawnpore no less than ten times between the institution of a suit and its final decision, and the evil is aggravated by the circumstance that the Subordinate Judge there is overworked. Though Fatehpur is a small district, litigation is comparatively heavy. There are a Magistrate, a Joint-Magistrate, an Assistant Magistrate and two Deputy Collectors there. A separate Subordinate Judge should be appointed. But if this be impossible owing to financial considerations, the Munsif's Court should be abolished and a Subordinate Judge's Court with the powers of a Munsif be established in its place, as has been done at Banda.

Circulation,
96 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 4th July, in answer to the *Nasim-i-Agra's* attack on Mr. Fisher, Magistrate of Etawah, remarks that the *Nasim* has given only

Mr. Fisher, Magistrate of Etawah, and the *Nasim-i-Agra*.

a one-sided version of the story. Chedi Lal's secret object in constructing a temple on the top of his house was to interfere with the offer of prayers by Musalmáns at a mosque in the neighbourhood. Religious feeling has run high at Etawah for some years past and an outbreak was imminent during the late Muharram. On the last day of the Muharram the Hindús held a religious meeting and blew the shell. Mr. Fisher, who was on the alert during the whole night, at once stopped the shell, otherwise serious riots would have taken place. The *Nasim* is wrong in saying that no objection was made to the proposed construction of a temple by Chedi Lal.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The Musalmáns filed an objection and then the Magistrate himself visited the spot. He was satisfied that the construction of a temple was sure to be a fruitful source of strife between the two classes. Hence the erection of a regular temple was prohibited ; but Chedi Lál was allowed to build a house and to keep idols there, but not to use the shell or the bell. No unprejudiced Hindú or Musalmán will take exception to the orders of the Magistrate. As regards Mr. Fisher's alleged intolerance of difference of opinion, it should be observed that he was very anxious to abolish the octroi duty in order to encourage trade, and to impose a direct tax in its place. But as the members of the municipal committee differed from him, he gave up the idea. The removal of potters' kilns from within the town deserves to be praised, rather than blamed, on sanitary grounds. As regards the sale of Meerut pottery at Etáwah, had the potters at Etáwah struck and suspended trade, surely pottery would have been imported from the neighbouring towns and villages and not from such a distant place as Meerut. But of course the superior kinds of pottery of Meerut, Lucknow and Amroha, which are well known for their beauty, are often brought to Etáwah for sale. Again, the *Nasím* found fault with Mr. Fisher's attendance at Court. But this charge is as unfounded as the others. Mr. Fisher regularly goes to Court, and attends to every kind of business. He freely receives visitors on Monday and Thursday during the week, and treats them with civility. In short, he is a model District Officer. If there were more European officers like him, the gulf that separates the two communities would be soon bridged.

The same paper, of the 8th July, says that, although the
 Natives and the public service. Russian Government is comparatively uncivilized and tyrannical, it recognises no distinction of creed or colour in the matter of distribution of public patronage. It is well known that no native holds such a high office in this country as Alikhanoff does in Russia. The *Pioneer* lately referred to Mr. Saiyid

Mahmūd, late Officiating Judge in the Allahabad High Court, as a parallel to Alikhanoff. But a native of Sarrahs has recently been made Governor of Panjdeh by the Russian Government. It remains to be seen what native officer in this country will be referred to by the *Pioneer* in answer to this appointment. The *Pioneer* had better declare that the Governor of a province in Russia corresponds to a Tahsildār here, and that hence there are not one but thousands of native governors in this country.

The same paper regrets to say that, although natives have Sir James Fergusson, and natives. repeatedly shown their readiness to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of Government, their loyalty continues to be doubted in some quarters. The universal enthusiasm exhibited by them during the late imminence of war between Russia and England extorted praise even from their worst enemies, the Anglo-Indian newspapers; but still Sir James Fergusson, the ex-Governor of Bombay, regards it as mere moonshine. Such mistrust cannot but be very annoying to all classes of natives. Officers, with such prejudices cannot be expected to sympathize with them.

The same paper observes that the *Pioneer*, which is always ready to injure natives, does not *Pioneer and Muhammadan marriage law.* hesitate even to recommend interference with their religious affairs. It lately declared that the rules framed twelve hundred years ago for marriages among Muhammadans were not suited to the present times and recommended that they should be altered. The *Pioneer* would give Muhammadan women the same freedom which is enjoyed by European women in the matter of marriage! But Musalmāns are quite satisfied with their old rules and desire no change.

The same paper says that some Magistrates are to all intents and purposes absolute monarchs in their districts, and do as they Id and the Magistrate of Budaur.

please. It appears from the *Nasim-i-Sahar* of Budaun that the Magistrate there sanctioned a holiday for the 14th July on account of the Id, warning his Muhammadan subordinates that if they did not observe the festival that day, they would not be allowed leave on any other day! Surely they had no control over the moon, and they required the holiday for the performance of their religious ceremonies and not for amusement.

The same paper is glad to observe that the Madras Government has sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction in that province for the introduction of professional training. This is a move in the right direction. The present system of education, which excludes all professional training, has really done more harm than good. Boys, educated under this system, seek employment in the public service as the only means of earning their livelihood, and look down on their hereditary callings and professions with contempt. It is to be hoped that other Local Governments, especially the Government of the United Provinces, will follow the good example set by the Madras Government.

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 11th July, adverting to the failures of justice in Lahore stabbing and the Pesháwar shooting cases, observes that the constant failures of justice in such cases are a dark stain on the fair fame of British justice.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th July, refers to the Pesháwar shooting case, and regrets to say that native newspapers have cried themselves hoarse over the miscarriages of justice in such cases, but in vain. Government has not devoted even so much attention to the subject as it would to a case regarding the killing of a dog belonging to a European. Natives are now killed almost every week by Europeans. But it is surprising that neither the Local Governments nor the High

Courts have yet considered it necessary to send for a monthly or an annual statement of such cases from the District Officers. The *Aftab* is of opinion that native publications should publish a statement every year. Some European soldiers have lately been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each for making an indecent assault on a European lady, but such punishment is never inflicted on European soldiers even for causing the death of natives.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 5th July, referring to the proceedings of a municipal committee published in pages 165 and 166 of the Local Self-Government Journal of Gujranwála, for June, giving an account of the Deputy Commissioner's visit to the municipality, remarks that it would seem that an address was presented to him by the committee on the occasion. The question is whether he had obtained permission from the Local Government to receive the address. The paper also finds fault with the committee for applying the title of His Honor to the Deputy Commissioner in its proceedings.

Circulation,
975 copies.

The *Ghamkhuár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th July, says that, as Deputy Inspectors of Police are generally in charge of police-stations, it is necessary to improve their status. Their scale of pay should be increased, and they should be made eligible for admission to the Lieutenant-Governor's darbár. If these concessions were granted to them, a better class of men would be forthcoming for the office.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 7th July, says that in Kotla, Amritsar, about seventy or eighty cattle were killed by sweepers by poison for the sake of their skins. When a cultivator lately accused the sweepers of this, they laid violent hands on him and are now awaiting their trial at Amritsar. In order to check the crime of cattle-

Circulation,
450 copies.

poisoning, the dead bodies of cattle killed by poison should not be made over to sweepers but should be buried under ground, and from the fines inflicted on persons convicted of poisoning any cattle, suitable compensation should be paid to the owners of the animals. Moreover, security should be taken from suspected cattle-poisoners. The *Astáb-i-Panjáb*, Lahore, of the 10th July, is of opinion that the skins of animals killed by poison should be buried under ground or destroyed in some other way, but should not be given to sweepers ; and that persons convicted of the offence should be severely punished. A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 11th July, urges that restrictions should be imposed on the sale of poisonous drugs, and that the supply of such drugs to the lower classes of people should be entirely prohibited.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nydyá Sudhá* (Harda), of the 8th July, advertising Central Provinces Gov- to the Central Provinces Government ernment Wards Bill. Wards Bill, observes that it commented at some length on the Bill in an English article published in the last issue. As the landlords in the province are deeply interested in the measure, they should carefully examine it and send their opinions in time to Government. There seems to be no reason why the advantages of the measure should not be extended to persons other than landlords possessing valuable immoveable property but unable to manage it properly owing to ignorance or insanity.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjáb-i-Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 8th July, referring Scarcity of Sikh re- to the remarks made by the Panjáb crufts for the Army. Government on the scarcity of Sikh recruits for the army in the Panjáb Administration Report for 1883-84, concurs with the *Civil and Military Gazette* in ascribing the scarcity to the low rates of pay allowed to native soldiers. The *Akhbár* says that another cause of complaint with native soldiers is the unjust distinction recognised between them and European soldiers. Natives have to work considerably harder than Europeans, while the pay of

the latter is five or six times that of the former. Other indulgences are also shown to European soldiers which are withheld from natives.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Pesháwar, regrets to say that the Cantonment Magistrate, after making a summary inquiry into the case of the European sentry who lately shot a punkha coolie, has acquitted the accused, as might have been expected. European soldiers at Pesháwar take good care not to interfere with robbers who carry away arms, but are quite ready to shoot coolies and travellers.

The *Asháatul Sunnat* (Lahore), for January, received on the 10th July, is glad to say that the Panjáb Government lately thanked the editor by a letter for the articles he had published from time to time in praise of the British Government. He is very thankful to the Panjáb Government for this and makes another proposal for its consideration. The preservation of old mosques and other Muhammadan religious buildings greatly recommends itself on political grounds. But it is to be regretted that some mosques have been demolished and some devoted by Government to purposes other than those for which they were intended. Let by-gones be by-gones, but such a bad policy should be eschewed in future. It is to be hoped that the rumour regarding the sale of some old public buildings at Lahore is unfounded.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 6th July, is glad to say that Rajwár Pushkar Pál has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate with second class powers, to be exercised within the parganas of Sira, Askote, &c., and urges that he should be also invested with civil powers and the powers of an Assistant Collector and a Sub-registrar. At present the inhabitants of the said parganas have to go to Almora or

Circulation,
106 copies.

Champawat to file all their civil suits and register their documents. But if the Rajwár, who is an able man and belongs to a high family, is invested with the powers in question, the people would be saved a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience and expense.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 8th July, says that the rate of commission for the sale of postal stamps has been lately reduced from half an anna to quarter of an anna per rupee. This reduction in the commission will effect no material saving in the public expenditure, but will press severely on poor stamp-vendors who depend for their support on the income they derive from the commission.

Circulation,
405 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Muttra Akhbár* of the 8th July, referring to the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, remarks that, according to the new time-table which came into force on the 1st June, the Calcutta mail train arrives at the Háthras Road station at 8 A. M., and leaves again at 3 P. M., reaching Muttra at 5. This long stay of the train for seven hours not only exposes the passengers to considerable inconvenience, particularly as the Háthras Road station is a very small one, but also delays the mail, which is delivered at Muttra in the evening, and therefore persons are unable to answer their letters the same day. It should be remembered that Muttra, being a sacred place of Hindús, is visited by thousands of pilgrims every day. The Railway authorities would do well to revert to the late time-table which was quite unobjectionable.

Circulation,
182 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ásád* (Lucknow), of the 7th July, says that he lately had occasion to travel by the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Cawnpore-Achnera Railways and found the arrangements for the

Supply of water on the
Oudh and Rohilkhand and
the Cawnpore-Achnera
Railways.

supply of water to passengers on the two lines to be inadequate. Only one Brahmin is generally attached to a station for the purpose, and probably at some stations on the Cawnpore-Achnera line there is no Brahmin at all.

LOCAL.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 8th July, Tahsili School at Karchana, Allahabad. wonders that only Urdu and Persian are taught at the Tahsili school at Karchana, Allahabad, and urges that Hindi instruction should be also introduced for the benefit of Hindu boys. The Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 6th July, complains that the roads at Ajmere are in a most neglected condition, and asks the municipal committee to improve them.

Circulation,
315 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Díwán Áyá Singh	July 6th	1885. July 9th.	203 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 11th	" 13th	500 "
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Díwán Bútá Singh	" 6th, 8th & 10th.	" 9th, 11th & 13th respectively.	" "
4	<i>Ainu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Diláwar Ali	June 30th	" 8th	150 "
5	<i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	July 7th	" 10th	65 "
6	<i>Akhdar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 4th & 8th	" 7th & 11th, respectively.	2,500 "
7	<i>Akhdar-i-Chundar</i>	... Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád	" 7th & 11th,	" 10th	400 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rai	" 7th & 11th,	" 9th & 13th respectively.	284 copies. (including 45 copies taken by Government).
9	<i>Almora Akhdar</i>	... Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 6th	" 9th	106 copies.
10	<i>Anand Deyak</i>	... Sháhjahanpur	Ditto	Monthly	Umró Misra	For June	" 13th.	150 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	July 4th	" 8th	250 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" "	" 7th	" "
13	<i>Anwaru-l-Akhdar</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	" 7th to 13th,	" 7th to 13th respectively.	600 "
14	<i>Ashdaru-l-Sunnat</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Hussain,	For January, February & March.	" 10th	350 "

15	<i>A'ad</i>	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Ahmad Ali	... July 7th	...	8th	182
16	<i>Bhadrat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	... Hindi-Eng-lish.	... Ditto	... Totā Rām	... " 10th	...	" 12th	100
17	<i>Bhadrat Bhūshan</i>	... Cawnpore	... Hindi-Urdū	... Monthly	... Gangā Prasād	For June	...	7th	192
18	<i>Bhadrat Jivan</i>	... Benares	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Rām Krishn Varmā,	July 6th	...	8th	1,750
19	<i>Bhadrat Prakāsh</i>	... Morādābād	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Banwārī Lāl	" 1st	...	" 11th	150
20	<i>I'abdaba-i-Sikandarī</i>	... Rāmpur	... Urdū	... Weekly	... Muḥammad Husain,	" 6th	...	8th	500
21	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Fazlu-l-dīn	" 8th	...	9th	335
22	<i>Ghamkhur-i-Hind</i>	... Ditto	... Gurmukhī	... Ditto	... Mahrāj Kishun	" 4th	...	7th	300
23	<i>Gurmukhī Akhdār</i>	... Amritsar	... Urdū	... Ditto	... Jhandā Singh	" 1st and 8th,	...	" 13th	"
24	<i>Hānt-i-Hind</i>	... Cawnpore	... Urdū	... Ditto	... Muḥammad Nabi	" 9th	...	" 11th	683
25	<i>Hindī Pradīp</i>	... Allahabad	... Hindi	... Monthly	... Ashraf.	For July	...	7th	225
26	<i>Hindustānī</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Tri-weekly	... Bālkrishn Bhatt	July 8th, 10th and 12th.	...	9th, 11th & 13th respectively.	600
27	<i>Ialām</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Muḥammad Mīr	" 10th	...	" 13th	260
28	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	... Hindi-Urdū	... Bi-monthly	... Mahābīr Prasād	" 4th & 8th	...	" 7th and 12th respectively.	132
29	<i>Jalwa-i-Tār</i>	... Meerut	... Urdū	... Weekly	... Ganeshī Lāl	8th	...	" 10th	90
30	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>	... Morādābād	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Jamshed Ali	" 5th	...	" 8th	150
31	<i>Kārdmāh</i>	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muḥammad Yāqūb	" 6th	...	" 8th	265
32	<i>Kāshī Pattrikā</i>	... Benares	... Hindi-Urdū	... Ditto	... Lakshmi Shankar,	" 10th	...	" 12th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
33	<i>Katehar Punch</i>	... Aonla	... Urdū	... Tri-monthly,	... Ahmad Shāh	11th	...	13th	200 copies.
34	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā</i>	... Benares	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Chintāmani Rāo	" 6th	...	" 11th	350
35	<i>Khair Khosh-i-'Alam,</i>	... Delhi	... Urdū	... Ditto	... Mīr Hasan	" 4th & 8th	...	" 7th & 10th respectively.	200
36	<i>Khurshaid-i-'As'eq</i>	... Pilibhit	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mazhar Ahsan Khān,	7th	...	" 10th	"
37	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Tri-weekly	... Harsukh Rāi	" 4th, 7th, 9th & 11th.	...	" 7th, 10th, 11th and 13th respectively.	450

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
38	Lahore Gazette	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	... Dídár Bakhsh	July 11th	July 13th.	400 copies.
39	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	... Buléqi Dás	8th	10th	90
40	Márner Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú	Weekly	... Gobardhan Dás	6th	9th	208
41	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad,	7th	8th	405
42	Mathura Akhbar	Muttra	Ditto	Ditto	... Pandit Dín Dayál	8th	10th	50
43	Matla-i-Nér	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	... Durgá Prasad	4th	8th	240
44	Mihri-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhib-ullah	8th	11th	350
45	Miratu-l-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	... Shyam Naráyan	For May & June	8th	400
46	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	... Mukund Rám	July 6th	7th & 13th	
47	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	... Ganeshi Lal	4th & 12th,	respectively.	
48	Mulla Dopidza	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... Ahmad Bakhsh	6th	9th	700
49	Naiyar-i-Azam	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	... Amjad Ali	"	10th	200
50	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etáwah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Rúhullah Khán	" 4th & 8th	7th & 9th	275
51	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Jamná Dás	7th	9th	325
52	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	... Kunj Bihari Lal	"	"	96
53	Nasim-i-Sahar	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	... Imtiaz Ahmad	9th	13th	175
54	Nigamomádyán	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	... Debi Prasad	For July	10th	181
55	Nisamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	... Ihtishám-ul-dín	July 4th	11th	100
56	Nér Afshán	Ludhiána	Ditto	Ditto	... Rev. C. B. Newton	9th	"	755
57	Nar-i-Badaun	Aonla	Ditto	Ditto	... Ahmad Sháh	"	12th	400

58	Náru-l-Abshar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	5th & 12th,	8th & 13th respectively.	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
59	Náru-l-Anwár	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Hamid	11th	11th	403 copies.
60	Nyáya Sudhá	Hardá	Maráthi-English.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar	8th	10th	415 "
61	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	7th to 11th,	7th, 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
62	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	9th	11th	375 copies.
63	Panjábí Akhbár	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	4th & 8th	8th & 13th respectively.	275 "
64	Panjáb Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	8th	10th	80 "
65	Patná Akhbár	Patná	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	7th	9th	295 "
66	Prayág Samákhár	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	8th	8th	600 "
67	Qaisari	Jullundur	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	11th	12th	125 "
68	Rafu-l-Akhbár	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	6th	10th	400 "
69	Rakbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Khádim Ali	7th & 9th	9th & 11th respectively.	155 "
70	Raipurá Gazette	Ajmere	Urdú-Hindi	Weekly	Murád Ali	6th	8th	315 "
71	Ravi-i-Benar	Lahore	Urdú	Monthly	Hargopal	For July	10th	450 "
72	Rekhta	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Náráyan	July 8th	11th	175 "
73	Sabha Káshíhálá	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Nizámu-l-din	3rd	9th	365 "
74	Sadiqu-l-Akhbár	Baháwalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Dwárka Náth	9th	13th	264 "
75	Safir-i-Panjáb	Hoshiarpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sindhi Khán Safi	6th	10th	253 "
76	Sakhsa-i-Qudat	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul Qudús.	9th	"	280 "
77	Sejjan Kirti Sudhakhar,	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	6th	13th	216 "
78	Sejjan Vinod	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Sri Krishn Lal	12th	12th	200 "
79	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Saif-ul-Haq	11th	13th	400 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
80	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Hasan	July 8th	July 9th	103 copies.
81	<i>Sham-i-Oudh</i>	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Kishun Prasad	" 1st	" 10th	300 "
82	<i>Shala-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Ibrahim	" 7th	" 9th	175 "
83	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 4th	" 11th	160 "
84	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Marathi	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 8th	" "	" "
85	<i>Surar-i-Qaisar</i>	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammed Raza	" 9th	" 13th	125 "
86	<i>Tahrir</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmat Ali Khan	" 5th	" 8th	125 "
87	<i>Tamannai</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 8th	" 9th	150 "
88	<i>Tibyan-i-Ahbab</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammed Ali	" June 29th	" 10th	80 "
89	<i>Tuliya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	July 8th	" 9th	260 "
90	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	" 5th	" 7th	200 "
91	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 4th to 10th,	" 7th to 13th,	975 "
92	<i>Waqt-i-Alam</i>	Ghazipur	Ditto	Weekly	Sirajul-din Ahmad	June 29th & 6th July.	" 10th	250 "

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th July, 1885.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

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